

ASYMPTOTICS OF VISCOSITY SOLUTIONS TO SOME DOUBLY NONLINEAR PARABOLIC EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT. We study asymptotic decay rates of viscosity solutions to some doubly nonlinear parabolic equations including Trudinger's equation. We also prove a Phragmén-Lindelöf type result and show its optimality.

1. Introduction

In this work, we prove some results for the viscosity solutions to some doubly nonlinear parabolic equations. The main focus of this paper is Trudinger's equation but we will also state some results for a parabolic equation involving the infinity-Laplacian. This is a follow-up of the works in [4, 5].

To describe our results more precisely, we introduce definitions and notations. We take $n \geq 2$ in this work. Letters like x, y, z etc, denote the spatial variables, s, t the time variables and o stands for the origin in \mathbb{R}^n . Let \bar{A} denote the closure of a set A . The ball of radius $R > 0$ and center $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is denoted by $B_R(x)$. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain and $0 < T < \infty$. We define $\Omega_T = \Omega \times (0, T)$ and its parabolic boundary as $P_T = (\bar{\Omega} \times \{0\}) \cup (\partial\Omega \times (0, T))$.

For $2 \leq p < \infty$, define the p -Laplacian Δ_p and the infinity-Laplacian Δ_∞ as

$$(1.1) \quad \Delta_p u = \operatorname{div}(|Du|^{p-2} Du) \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_\infty u = \sum_{i,j=1}^n D_i u D_j u D_{ij} u,$$

where $u = u(x)$. We now define the parabolic operators of interest to us. Call

$$(1.2) \quad \Gamma_p u = \Delta_p u - (p-1)u^{p-2}u_t, \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_\infty u = \Delta_\infty u - 3u^2u_t,$$

where $u = u(x, t)$. The equation $\Gamma_p = 0$, $2 \leq p < \infty$, is the well-known Trudinger equation [11]. See also [4, 5] and the references therein. The operators Γ_p , $2 < p \leq \infty$ are doubly nonlinear and degenerate and, in this work, solutions will be understood to be in the viscosity sense. Note that we use $p = \infty$ as a label. It is not clear to us what the limit of Γ_p (and G_p , see below) is for $p \rightarrow \infty$. For a detailed discussion about nonlinear parabolic equations, see [9].

Suppose that $0 < T < \infty$. Let $f \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ and $g(x, t) \in C(\partial\Omega \times [0, T])$. For ease of notation, we define

$$(1.3) \quad h(x, t) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \forall x \in \bar{\Omega}, \\ g(x, t), & \forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [0, T) \end{cases}$$

We take $h \in C(P_T)$, in the sense that $\lim_{y \rightarrow x} f(y) = g(x, 0)$ for each $x \in \partial\Omega$. In most of this work, we take

$$(1.4) \quad 0 < \inf_{P_T} h(x, t) \leq \sup_{P_T} h(x, t) < \infty.$$

For $2 \leq p \leq \infty$, we consider positive viscosity solutions $u \in C(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$ of

$$(1.5) \quad \Gamma_p u = 0, \text{ in } \Omega_T \text{ and } u = h \text{ on } P_T.$$

In [4] (see Theorem 5.2), we showed the existence of positive viscosity solutions of (1.5) for $p = \infty$. The work [5] showed the existence of positive viscosity solutions for $2 \leq p < \infty$, see Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 therein. For the case $2 \leq p \leq n$, this result is proven for domains Ω that satisfy a uniform outer ball condition. For $n < p < \infty$, the result is shown for any Ω .

We will also have occasion to work with equations related to Γ_p . As observed in Lemma 2.2 in [4] and Lemma 2.1 in [5], if $u > 0$ solves the doubly nonlinear equation $\Gamma_p u = 0$, $2 \leq p \leq \infty$, (see (1.2)), then $v = \log u$ solves

$$\Delta_p v + (p-1)|Dv|^p - (p-1)v_t = 0, \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_\infty v + |Dv|^4 - 3v_t = 0,$$

For convenience of presentation, call

$$(1.6) \quad G_p w = \Delta_p w + (p-1)|Dw|^p - (p-1)w_t, \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \quad \text{and} \quad G_\infty w = \Delta_\infty w + |Dw|^4 - 3w_t.$$

We now state the main results of this work. Let λ_Ω be the first eigenvalue of Δ_p on Ω .

Theorem 1.1. *Let $2 \leq p < \infty$ and $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$, be a bounded domain. Call $\Omega_\infty = \Omega \times (0, \infty)$ and P_∞ its parabolic boundary. Suppose that $h \in C(P_\infty)$ is as defined in (1.3) with $h \geq 0$ and $\sup_{P_\infty} h < \infty$. Let $u \in \text{usc}(\Omega_\infty \cup P_\infty)$, $u \geq 0$, solve*

$$\Gamma_p u \geq 0, \text{ in } \Omega_\infty \text{ and } u \leq h \text{ on } P_\infty.$$

(i) *If $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sup_{\partial\Omega} g(x, t)) = 0$ then $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sup_{\Omega \times [t, \infty)} u) = 0$.*

(ii) *Moreover, if $g(x, t) = 0, \forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [T_0, \infty)$, for some $T_0 \geq 0$, then*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\sup_{\Omega} u(x, t))}{t} \leq -\frac{\lambda_\Omega}{p-1}.$$

The above result is an analogue of the asymptotic result proven in Theorem 4.4 and Lemma 4.7 in [4] for $\Gamma_\infty u \geq 0$. We provide an example where the rate $\exp(-\lambda_\Omega t/(p-1))$ is attained, see Remark 3.1. Note that we do not address existence for $h \geq 0$. We also show

Theorem 1.2. *Let $2 \leq p \leq \infty$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$, be a bounded domain, $\Omega_\infty = \Omega \times (0, \infty)$ and P_∞ be its parabolic boundary. Suppose that $h \in C(P_\infty)$ is as defined in (1.3). Assume that $0 < \inf_{\Omega} f \leq 1 \leq \sup_{\Omega} f < \infty$ and $g(x, t) = 1, \forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [0, \infty)$.*

If $u \in C(\Omega_\infty \cup P_\infty)$, $u > 0$, solves

$$\Gamma_p u = 0, \text{ in } \Omega_\infty, \quad u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad \forall x \in \overline{\Omega} \text{ and } u(x, t) = 1, \quad \forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [0, \infty),$$

then for every $x \in \Omega$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(x, t) = 1$.

From the proof, it follows that (i) $u(x, t) = \exp(O(t^{-s}))$, $p = 2$ and any $s > 0$, (ii) $u(x, t) = \exp(O(t^{-1/(p-2)}))$, $2 < p < \infty$, and (iii) $u(x, t) = \exp(O(t^{-1/2}))$, $p = \infty$, as $t \rightarrow \infty$. From the works in [1, 10] one sees that (i) for $\Delta_\infty u = u_t$, the asymptotic decay is $t^{-1/2}$ and (ii) for $\Delta_p u = u_t$, the rate is $t^{-1/(p-2)}$. They do appear to agree if we consider G_p . However, at this time, it is not clear if the asymptotic rates in Theorem 1.2 are optimal and also if u tends to a p -harmonic function when $g(x, t) = g(x)$, for all $t > 0$.

We now state a Phragmén-Lindelöf type result for the unbounded domain $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$, where $0 < T < \infty$. A version was shown in Theorem 4.1 in [4] for Γ_∞ . We show an analogue for Γ_p , $2 \leq p < \infty$, and include an improvement for Γ_∞ .

Theorem 1.3. *Let $2 \leq p \leq \infty$ and $0 < T < \infty$. Assume that $0 < \inf_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \leq \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) < \infty$. Suppose that $u \in C((\mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\}) \cup (\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)))$, $2 \leq p \leq \infty$, solves*

$$\Gamma_p u = 0, \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T),$$

and as $R \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\sup_{0 \leq |x| \leq R, 0 \leq t \leq T} u(x, t) \leq \begin{cases} \exp(o(R^{p/(p-1)})), & \text{for } 2 \leq p < \infty, \text{ and} \\ \exp(o(R^{4/3})), & \text{for } p = \infty. \end{cases}$$

It follows that $\inf_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \leq u(x, t) \leq \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$, $\forall (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$.

In this context, we also provide an example of a sub-solution that supports the optimality of the growth rate in the theorem. See Remark 4.2.

The proofs of Theorems 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 employ appropriate auxiliary functions and the comparison principle.

We have divided our work as follows. Section 2 contains definitions, some previously proven results and some useful calculations. Proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 are in Section 3. Theorem 1.4 is proven in Section 4. Section 5 contains a discussion of the eigenvalue problem for Δ_p in the viscosity setting and has relevance for Theorem 1.1. Also see [2].

We thank the referee for reading the work and for the many suggestions that have improved the presentation.

2. PRELIMINARIES AND SOME OBSERVATIONS

We start this section with the notion of a viscosity solution, see [8]. This will be followed by recalling some previously proven results and presenting calculations for some useful auxiliary functions.

The set $usc(A)$ denotes the set of all upper semi-continuous functions on a set A and $lsc(A)$ the set of all lower semi-continuous functions on A . We say $u \in usc(\Omega_T)$, $u > 0$, is a sub-solution of $\Gamma_p w = 0$, in Ω_T , or $\Gamma_p u \geq 0$ (see (1.2)) if for any function $\psi(x, t)$, C^2 in x and C^1 in t , such that $u - \psi$ has a local maximum at some $(y, s) \in \Omega_T$, we have

$$\Delta_p \psi(y, s) - (p-1)u(y, s)^{p-2} \psi_t(y, s) \geq 0.$$

Similarly, $u \in lsc(\Omega_T)$, $u > 0$, is a super-solution of $\Gamma_p w = 0$ in Ω_T or $\Gamma_p u \leq 0$ (see (1.2)) if for any function $\psi(x, t)$, C^2 in x and C^1 in t , such that $u - \psi$ has a local minimum at some $(y, s) \in \Omega_T$, we have $\Delta_p \psi(y, s) - (p-1)u(y, s)^{p-2} \psi_t(y, s) \leq 0$. A function $u \in C(\Omega_T)$ is a solution of $\Gamma_p w = 0$, in Ω_T , or $\Gamma_p u = 0$, if u is both a sub-solution and a super-solution. Analogous definitions can be provided for the equation $G_p w = 0$, see (1.6).

Next, we say $u \in usc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$, $u > 0$, is a viscosity sub-solution of (1.5) if $\Gamma_p u \geq 0$, in Ω_T , and $u \leq h$ on P_T . Similarly, $u \in lsc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$, $u > 0$, is a viscosity super-solution of (1.5) if $\Gamma_p u \leq 0$ in Ω_T , and $u \geq h$ on P_T . A function $u \in C(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$, $u > 0$, is a solution of (1.5) if $\Gamma_p u = 0$ in Ω_T and $u = h$ on P_T .

From hereon, all sub-solutions, super-solutions and solutions are to be taken in the viscosity sense.

We now recall some previously proven results. See Section 3 in [4, 5] for proofs of Lemmas 2.1, 2.5 and 2.6, and Theorems 2.2 and 2.3. Lemma 2.1 and Theorem 2.2 hold regardless of sign of u .

Lemma 2.1. (*Maximum principle*) Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$ be a bounded domain and $T > 0$.

(a) If $u \in usc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$ solves

$$\Delta_p u - (p-1)|u|^{p-2}u_t \geq 0, \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \quad \text{or} \quad \Delta_\infty u - 3u^2u_t \geq 0, \quad \text{in } \Omega_T,$$

then $\sup_{\Omega_T} u \leq \sup_{P_T} u = \sup_{\Omega_T \cup P_T} u$.

(b) If $u \in lsc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$ and

$$\Delta_p u - (p-1)|u|^{p-2}u_t \leq 0, \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \quad \text{or} \quad \Delta_\infty u - 3u^2u_t \leq 0, \quad \text{in } \Omega_T,$$

then $\inf_{\Omega_T} u \geq \inf_{P_T} u = \inf_{\Omega_T \cup P_T} u$.

We present a comparison principle for G_p (see (1.6)) that leads to Theorem 2.3.

Theorem 2.2. (*Comparison Principle*) Let $2 \leq p \leq \infty$. Suppose that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$, is a bounded domain and $T > 0$. Let $u \in usc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$ and $v \in lsc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$ satisfy

$$G_p u \geq 0, \quad \text{and} \quad G_p v \leq 0, \quad \text{in } \Omega_T.$$

If u, v are bounded and $u \leq v$ on P_T , then $u \leq v$ in Ω_T .

The next is a comparison principle for Γ_p (see (1.2)) that applies to positive solutions.

Theorem 2.3. (*Comparison Principle*) Suppose that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$, is a bounded domain and $T > 0$. Let $u \in usc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$ and $v \in lsc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$ satisfy

$$\Gamma_p u \geq 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_p v \leq 0, \quad \text{in } \Omega_T, \quad 2 \leq p \leq \infty.$$

Assume that $\min(\inf_{\Omega_T \cup P_T} u, \inf_{\Omega_T \cup P_T} v) > 0$. If $\sup_{P_T} v < \infty$ then

$$\sup_{\Omega_T} u/v = \sup_{P_T} u/v.$$

In particular, if $u \leq v$ on P_T , then $u \leq v$ in Ω_T . Clearly, solutions to (1.5) are unique.

Remark 2.4. We extend Theorem 2.3 to the case $u \geq 0$ on P_T . Let v be as in Theorem 2.3.

(i) If $u = 0$ on P_T , then by Lemma 2.1, $u = 0$, in Ω_T , and the conclusion holds.

(ii) Let $u \geq 0$ be a sub-solution (see Theorem 2.3) and $\sup_{\Omega_T} u > 0$; clearly, $\sup_{P_T} u > 0$, by Lemma 2.1. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be small. Define $u_\varepsilon(x, t) = \max(u(x, t), \varepsilon)$, $\forall (x, t) \in \Omega_t \cup P_T$. We show that $u_\varepsilon \in usc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$ and $\Gamma_p u_\varepsilon \geq 0$, in Ω_T .

Let $(y, s) \in \Omega_T \cup P_T$. Since $\limsup_{(x,t) \rightarrow (y,s)} u(x, t) \leq u(y, s)$, we have $\limsup_{(x,t) \rightarrow (y,s)} u_\varepsilon(x, t) \leq u_\varepsilon(y, s)$ and $u_\varepsilon \in usc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$. Next, let ψ , C^2 in x and C^1 in t , and $(y, s) \in \Omega_T$ be such that $u_\varepsilon - \psi$ has a maximum at (y, s) . If $u_\varepsilon(y, s) = u(y, s) (\geq \varepsilon)$ then $u - \psi$ has a maximum at (y, s) (since $u \leq u_\varepsilon$). Since u is sub-solution, we get

$$\Delta_p \psi(y, s) - (p-1)u(y, s)^{p-2} \psi_t(y, s) = \Delta_p \psi(y, s) - (p-1)u_\varepsilon(y, s)^{p-2} \psi_t(y, s) \geq 0.$$

Next, assume that $u_\varepsilon(y, s) = \varepsilon$. Rewriting $(u_\varepsilon - \psi)(x, t) \leq \varepsilon - \psi(y, s)$,

$$0 \leq u_\varepsilon(x, t) - \varepsilon \leq \langle D\psi(y, s), x - y \rangle + \psi_t(y, s)(t - s) + o(|x - y| + |t - s|),$$

as $(x, t) \rightarrow (y, s)$, where $(x, t) \in \Omega_T$. Clearly, $D\psi(y, s) = 0$ and $\psi_t(y, s) = 0$. Thus, $\Delta_p \psi(y, s) - (p-1)u_\varepsilon(y, s)^{p-2} \psi_t(y, s) = 0$, if $p > 2$. A similar conclusion holds for $p = \infty$. For $p = 2$, we write the above Taylor expansion as $0 \leq \langle D^2 \psi(y, s)(x - y), x - y \rangle / 2 + o(|x - y|^2 + |t - s|)$, as $(x, t) \rightarrow (y, s)$. It is clear that $\Delta \psi(y, s) \geq 0$. Thus, u_ε solves $\Gamma_p u_\varepsilon \geq 0$, in Ω_T , for $2 \leq p \leq \infty$.

We now apply Theorem 2.3 to obtain that $\sup_{\Omega_T} u_\varepsilon / v \leq \sup_{P_T} u_\varepsilon / v$, for every small $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $u_\varepsilon \leq u + \varepsilon$ (note that $u \geq 0$), we have $\sup_{\Omega_T} u / v \leq \sup_{\Omega_T} u_\varepsilon / v \leq \sup_{P_T} (u + \varepsilon) / v \leq \sup_{P_T} u / v + \sup_{P_T} \varepsilon / v$. The conclusion of Theorem 2.3 holds by letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. \square

Next we state a change of variables result which relates Γ_p to G_p , see (1.2) and (1.6).

Lemma 2.5. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$, be a domain and $T > 0$, and $2 \leq p \leq \infty$. Suppose $u : \Omega_T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ and $v : \Omega_T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $u = e^v$. The following hold.

- (a) $u \in usc(\Omega_t \cup P_T)$ and $\Gamma_p u \geq 0$ if and only if $v \in usc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$ and $G_p v \geq 0$.
- (b) $u \in lsc(\Omega_t \cup P_T)$ and $\Gamma_p u \leq 0$ if and only if $v \in lsc(\Omega_T \cup P_T)$ and $G_p v \leq 0$.

We now present a separation of variable result that will be used for proving Theorem 1.1. See Lemma 2.14 in [4] and Lemma 2.3 in [5].

Lemma 2.6. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, $T > 0$, and $\psi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$.

- (a) Suppose that for some $2 \leq p < \infty$, $\psi \in usc(lsc)(\Omega)$ solves $\Delta_p \psi + \lambda \psi^{p-1} \geq (\leq) 0$ in Ω . If $u(x, t) = \psi(x, t)e^{-\mu t/(p-1)}$ then $\Gamma_p u \geq (\leq) 0$, where $\mu \geq (\leq) \lambda$.
- (b) Suppose that $\psi \in usc(lsc)(\Omega)$ solves $\Delta_\infty \psi + \lambda \psi^3 \geq (\leq) 0$ in Ω . If $u(x, t) = \psi(x, t)e^{-\mu t/3}$ then $\Gamma_\infty u \geq (\leq) 0$, where $\mu \geq (\leq) \lambda$.

We include two results that will be used in Theorem 1.3. We recall the radial form for the Δ_p , that is, if $r = |x|$, then, for $2 \leq p \leq \infty$,

$$(2.1) \quad \Delta_p v(r) = |v'(r)|^{p-2} \left((p-1)v''(r) + \frac{n-1}{r}v'(r) \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_\infty u = (u'(r))^2 u''(r).$$

Lemma 2.7. *Let $R > 0$; set $r = |x|$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $h(x) = 1 - (r/R)^2$, $\forall 0 \leq r \leq R$.*

(i) *For $2 \leq p < \infty$, take*

$$k = p + n - 2, \quad \alpha = \frac{2p + k - 1}{2(p - 1)}, \quad \theta^2 = \frac{k}{k + 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_p = \frac{k\theta^{p-2}}{R^p} \left(\frac{2\alpha}{1 - \theta^2} \right)^{p-1}.$$

Call $\eta(x) = h(x)^\alpha$ and $\phi_p(x, t) = \eta(x)e^{-\lambda_p t/(p-1)}$, $\forall 0 \leq r \leq R$.

(ii) *For $p = \infty$, define*

$$\theta = 1/\sqrt{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_\infty = 2^8/R^4.$$

Set $\eta = h(x)^2$ and $\phi_\infty(x, t) = \eta(x)e^{-\lambda_\infty t/3}$, $\forall 0 \leq r \leq R$.

Then, for $2 \leq p \leq \infty$, $\Gamma_p \phi_p \geq 0$, in $B_R(o) \times (0, \infty)$, $\phi(0, 0) = 1$ and $\phi(x, t) = 0$, on $|x| = R$ and $t \geq 0$.

Proof. Our goal is to show that for $2 \leq p \leq \infty$, $\Delta_p \eta + \lambda_p \eta^{p-1} \geq 0$, in $0 \leq r \leq R$.

Part (i): $2 \leq p < \infty$. Observe that $\alpha > 1$. Differentiating η , by using (2.1), and setting $H = h^{(\alpha-1)(p-1)-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_p \eta + \lambda_p \eta^{p-1} &= \Delta_p h^\alpha + \lambda_p h^{\alpha(p-1)} \\ &= \alpha^{p-1} \left(h^{(\alpha-1)(p-1)} \Delta_p h + (\alpha-1)(p-1) h^{(\alpha-1)(p-1)-1} |Dh|^p \right) + \lambda_p h^{\alpha(p-1)} \\ &= h^{(\alpha-1)(p-1)-1} \left[\lambda_p h^p + \alpha^{p-1} \{ (\alpha-1)(p-1) |Dh|^p + h \Delta_p h \} \right] \\ &= H \left[\lambda_p h^p + \alpha^{p-1} \left\{ (\alpha-1)(p-1) \left(\frac{2r}{R^2} \right)^p - \frac{2^{p-1} r^{p-2} (p+n-2) h}{R^{2(p-1)}} \right\} \right] \\ (2.2) \quad &= H \left[\lambda_p h^p + \alpha^{p-1} \left\{ (\alpha-1)(p-1) \left(\frac{2r}{R^2} \right)^p - \frac{2^{p-1} r^{p-2} k h}{R^{2(p-1)}} \right\} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

We now estimate the right hand side of (2.2) in $0 \leq r \leq \theta R$ and in $\theta R \leq r \leq R$ separately.

In $0 \leq r \leq \theta R$ disregard the middle term in (2.2) and take $r = \theta R$ to see

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_p \eta + \lambda_p \eta^{p-1} &\geq H \left(\lambda_p h^p - \frac{(2\alpha)^{p-1} r^{p-2} k h}{R^{2(p-1)}} \right) = h H \left(\lambda_p h^{p-1} - \frac{(2\alpha)^{p-1} r^{p-2} k}{R^{2(p-1)}} \right) \\ &\geq h H \left(\lambda_p (1 - \theta^2)^{p-1} - \frac{(2\alpha)^{p-1} \theta^{p-2} k}{R^p} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

In $\theta R \leq r \leq R$ disregard the $\lambda_p h^p$ term in (2.2), set $r = \theta R$ in the second term and $h = 1$ in the third term to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_p \eta + \lambda_p \eta^{p-1} &\geq \alpha^{p-1} H \left\{ (p-1)(\alpha-1) \frac{2^p r^p}{R^{2p}} - \frac{2^{p-1} r^{p-2} k}{R^{2(p-1)}} h \right\} \\ &\geq \frac{(2\alpha)^{p-1} H r^{p-2}}{R^{2(p-1)}} \left\{ \frac{2(\alpha-1)(p-1)r^2}{R^2} - k \right\} \\ &= \frac{(2\alpha)^{p-1} H r^{p-2}}{R^{2(p-1)}} \{ 2(\alpha-1)(p-1)\theta^2 - k \} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

since $2(p-1)(\alpha-1)\theta^2 = k$.

Part(ii): $p = \infty$. The work is similar to Part (i).

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_\infty \eta + \lambda_\infty \eta^3 &= \Delta_\infty h^2 + \lambda_\infty h^6 = 8h^3 \Delta_\infty h + 8h^2 |Dh|^4 + \lambda_\infty h^6 \\ (2.3) \quad &= h^2 [\lambda_\infty h^4 + 8(|Dh|^4 + h \Delta_\infty h)] = h^2 \left[\lambda_\infty h^4 + 8 \left\{ \left(\frac{2r}{R^2} \right)^4 - \frac{8r^2}{R^6} h \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

We estimate (2.3) in $0 \leq r \leq \theta R$,

$$\Delta_\infty \eta + \lambda_\infty \eta^3 \geq h^2 \left(\lambda_\infty h^4 - \frac{64r^2}{R^6} h \right) = h^3 \left(\lambda_\infty h^3 - \frac{64r^2}{R^6} \right) \geq h^3 \left(\lambda_\infty (1 - \theta^2)^3 - \frac{64\theta^2}{R^4} \right) = 0.$$

From (2.3), if $\theta R \leq r \leq R$ then

$$\Delta_\infty \eta + \lambda_\infty \eta^3 \geq 8h^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{2r}{R^2} \right)^4 - \frac{8r^2}{R^6} h \right\} \geq \frac{64h^2 r^2}{R^6} \left(\frac{2r^2}{R^2} - 1 \right) \geq \frac{64h^2 r^2}{R^6} (2\theta^2 - 1) = 0.$$

The claim holds by an application of Lemma 2.6. \square

We record a calculation we use in the various auxiliary functions we employ in our work.

Remark 2.8. Let $f(t) \in C^1$, in $t \geq 0$, and $f(t) \geq 0$. Set $r = |x|$ and

$$u(x, t) = \pm f(t) r^{p/(p-1)}, \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \quad \text{and} \quad u(x, t) = \pm f(t) r^{4/3}, \quad p = \infty.$$

Call $A = n(p/(p-1))^{p-1}$ and $B = (p/(p-1))^p$. We show that in $r \geq 0$,

$$G_p u = \begin{cases} \pm \{ A f^{p-1} - (p-1) r^{p/(p-1)} f' \} + (p-1) B f^p r^{p/(p-1)}, & 2 \leq p < \infty, \\ \pm \{ (4^3/3^4) f^3 - 3 f' r^{4/3} \} + (4/3)^4 f^4 r^{4/3}, & p = \infty. \end{cases}$$

We prove the above for the $+$ case. The $-$ case can be shown similarly. Using (2.1) the above holds in $r > 0$ and $u \in C^2$ for $p = 2$. We check at $r = 0$ and for $2 < p \leq \infty$.

Suppose that ψ , C^1 in t and C^2 in x , is such that $u - \psi \leq u(o, s) - \psi(o, s)$, for (x, t) near (o, s) . Thus, $u(x, t) \leq \langle D\psi(o, s), x \rangle + \psi_t(o, s)(t - s) + o(|x| + |t - s|)$, as $(x, t) \rightarrow (o, s)$. Clearly, $\psi_t(o, s) = 0$ and $D\psi(o, s) = 0$. Using the expansion

$$u(x, t) = f(t) |x|^{p/(p-1)} \leq \langle D^2 \psi(o, s) x, x \rangle / 2 + \psi_t(o, s)(t - s) + o(|x|^2 + |t - s|),$$

as $(x, t) \rightarrow (o, s)$, we see that $D^2 \psi(o, s)$ does not exist. Hence, u is a sub-solution.

Next, let ψ , C^1 in t and C^2 in x , be such that $u - \psi \geq u(o, s) - \psi(o, s)$, for (x, t) near (o, s) . Thus, $u(x, t) \geq \langle D\psi(o, s), x \rangle + \psi_t(o, s)(t - s) + o(|x| + |t - s|)$, as $(x, t) \rightarrow (o, s)$. Clearly, $Du(o, s) = 0$, $\psi_t(o, s) = 0$ and $G_p \psi(o, s) = 0$. Hence, u is a super-solution. A similar argument works for G_∞ . \square

The next is an auxiliary function which is employed in the proof of Theorem 1.3.

Lemma 2.9. Let $T > 0$ and $2 \leq p \leq \infty$. Set $r = |x|$ and for any fixed $\alpha > 0$, define $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and any $0 \leq t \leq T$,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_p(x, t) &= \exp \left(a \left[(t+1)^{\alpha(p-1)+1} - 1 \right] + b(t+1)^\alpha r^{p/(p-1)} \right), \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \\ \phi_\infty(x, t) &= \exp \left(a \left[(t+1)^{3\alpha+1} - 1 \right] + b(t+1)^\alpha r^{4/3} \right), \quad p = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

(i) For $2 \leq p < \infty$ take a and b such that

$$a = \frac{np^{p-1}b^{p-1}}{(p-1)^p\{1+\alpha(p-1)\}} \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < b^{p-1} \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^p (T+1)^{\alpha(p-1)+1} < \alpha.$$

(ii) For $p = \infty$ take a and b such that

$$a = \frac{4^3 b^3}{3^5(3\alpha+1)} \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < b^3 \left(\frac{4^4}{3^5} \right) (T+1)^{3\alpha+1} < \alpha.$$

Then for $2 \leq p \leq \infty$, $\phi_p(o, 0) = 1$ and $\Gamma_p \phi_p \leq 0$, in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$.

Proof. We set $v = \log \phi_p$ and use Lemma 2.5 and Remark 2.8 to show that $G_p v \leq 0$, in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$.

(i) Let $2 \leq p < \infty$. Then

$$v = \log \phi_p = a \left[(t+1)^{\alpha(p-1)+1} - 1 \right] + b(t+1)^{\alpha} r^{p/(p-1)}.$$

A simple calculation shows that $\Delta_p r^{p/(p-1)} = n[p/(p-1)]^{p-1}$, $0 \leq r < \infty$, $2 < p < \infty$ and $\Delta r^2 = 2n$, $0 \leq r < \infty$, see Remark 2.8.

Using the above, calculating in $0 \leq r < \infty$ and $0 < t < T$, and using the definitions of a and b we see that

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta_p v + (p-1)|Dv|^p - (p-1)v_t \\ &= n \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^{p-1} b^{p-1} (t+1)^{\alpha(p-1)} + (p-1) \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^p b^p (t+1)^{\alpha p} r^{p/(p-1)} \\ & \quad - (p-1) \left\{ a(\alpha(p-1)+1)(t+1)^{\alpha(p-1)} + \alpha b(t+1)^{\alpha-1} r^{p/(p-1)} \right\} \\ &= \left[n \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^{p-1} b^{p-1} - a(p-1)(\alpha(p-1)+1) \right] (t+1)^{\alpha(p-1)} \\ & \quad + (p-1)r^{p/(p-1)} \left[\left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^p b^p (t+1)^{\alpha p} - \alpha b(t+1)^{\alpha-1} \right] \\ &= b(p-1)r^{p/(p-1)}(t+1)^{\alpha-1} \left(\left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^p b^{p-1} (t+1)^{\alpha(p-1)+1} - \alpha \right) \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, ϕ is a super-solution in $0 \leq r < \infty$ and $0 < t < T$.

We now show part (ii). Set

$$v = \log \phi_\infty = a[(t+1)^{3\alpha+1} - 1] + b(t+1)^{\alpha} r^{4/3}.$$

Noting that $\Delta_\infty r^{4/3} = 4^3/3^4$, in $0 \leq r < \infty$, and calculating,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_\infty v + |Dv|^4 - 3v_t &= \frac{4^3}{3^4} b^3 (t+1)^{3\alpha} + b^4 \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^4 (t+1)^{4\alpha} r^{4/3} \\ &\quad - 3 \left\{ a(3\alpha+1)(t+1)^{3\alpha} + b\alpha r^{4/3} (t+1)^{\alpha-1} \right\} \\ &\leq (t+1)^{3\alpha} \left(\frac{4^3 b^3}{3^4} - 3a(3\alpha+1) \right) \\ &\quad + b r^{4/3} (t+1)^{\alpha-1} \left(b^3 \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^4 (t+1)^{3\alpha+1} - 3\alpha \right) \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the definitions of a and b . Rest of the proof is similar to part (i). \square

We now extend existence results in [4, 5] to cylindrical domains $\Omega \times (0, \infty)$. Set $\Omega_\infty = \Omega \times (0, \infty)$ and P_∞ its parabolic boundary.

Lemma 2.10. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be bounded and $h \in C(P_\infty)$ with $0 < \inf_{P_\infty} h \leq \sup_{P_\infty} h < \infty$. Suppose that, for any $T > 0$, $\Gamma_p v = 0$, in Ω_T and $v = h$ on P_T , $2 \leq p \leq \infty$, has a unique positive solution. Then the problem*

$$(2.4) \quad \Gamma_p v = 0, \text{ in } \Omega_\infty \text{ and } v = h \text{ on } P_\infty,$$

has a unique positive solution $u \in C(\Omega_\infty \times P_\infty)$. Moreover, $\inf_{P_\infty} h \leq u \leq \sup_{P_\infty} h$.

In particular, existence holds for any Ω , if $p > n$, and for any Ω satisfying a uniform outer ball condition, if $2 \leq p \leq n$.

Proof. For any $T > 0$ call u_T to be the unique positive solution of $\Delta_p u_T - (p-1)u_T^{p-2}(u_T)_t = 0$, in Ω_T , $u_T = h$ on P_T .

By Theorem 2.3, $u_{T_1} = u_T$ in Ω_{T_1} , for any $0 < T_1 < T$. Define $u = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} u_T$. Hence, u solves the problem in Ω_∞ . To show uniqueness, if v is any other positive solution, then $v = u_T = u$ in Ω_T , by using Theorem 2.3. The maximum principle in Lemma 2.1 shows that $\inf_{P_\infty} h \leq \inf_{P_T} h \leq u_T \leq \sup_{P_T} h \leq \sup_{P_\infty} h$. \square

Remark 2.11. We record the following kernel functions of Γ_p , for $2 \leq p \leq \infty$. Define the functions K_p , in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$, as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} K_p(x, t) &= t^{-n/p(p-1)} \exp \left(- \left(\frac{p-1}{p^{p/(p-1)}} \right) \left(\frac{|x|^p}{t} \right)^{1/(p-1)} \right), \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \\ K_\infty(x, t) &= t^{-1/12} \exp \left(- \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{4/3} \left(\frac{r^4}{t} \right)^{1/3} \right), \quad p = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

For $p = 2$, $K_2(x, t) = t^{-n/2} \exp(-|x|^2/(4t))$ is the well-known heat kernel for the heat equation. Also,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} K_p(x, t) = 0, \quad x \neq 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} K_p(0, t) = \infty, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{|x|+t \rightarrow \infty} K_p(x, t) = 0.$$

We omit the proof that $\Gamma_p K_p = 0$. \square

3. PROOFS OF THEOREMS 1.1 AND 1.2

Proof of Theorem 1.1. The proof is a some what simplified version of the one in [4] and we use Remark 2.4. Let λ_Ω be the first eigenvalue of Δ_p on Ω , see Section 5.

Define $M = \sup_{P_\infty} h$. By Lemma 2.10, we obtain $u \geq 0$ and $\sup_{\Omega_\infty} u \leq M$. For every $t > 0$ set

$$(3.1) \quad \mu(t) = \sup_{\overline{\Omega}} u(x, t) \quad \text{and} \quad \nu(t) = \sup_{\partial\Omega} g(x, t).$$

Part (i). We observe by Remarks 5.9 and 5.10 that for a fixed $0 < \lambda < \lambda_\Omega$ one can find a solution $\psi_\lambda \in C(\overline{\Omega})$, $\psi_\lambda > 0$, such that

$$(3.2) \quad \Delta_p \psi_\lambda + \lambda \psi_\lambda^{p-1} = 0, \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \text{and } \psi_\lambda = M, \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

By Remark 5.2,

$$(3.3) \quad \psi_\lambda > M, \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \text{and } \psi_\lambda(x) \geq u(x, t), \quad \forall x \in \overline{\Omega}.$$

We now construct an auxiliary function for the proof. Let $0 < S < T < \infty$; define

$$(3.4) \quad \beta(t, T) = \exp\left(\frac{\lambda(T-t)}{p-1}\right), \quad \forall S \leq t \leq T.$$

In the rest of Part (i), we always choose S and T such that $\beta(S, T) \geq 2$. Next, define the function

$$(3.5) \quad F(t; S, T) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{\beta(t, T) - 1}{\beta(S, T) - 1} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\beta(S, T) - 2}{\beta(S, T) - 1} + \frac{\beta(t, T)}{\beta(S, T) - 1} \right], \quad \forall t \in [S, T].$$

Using (3.4) and (3.5) we get $\forall t \in [S, T]$,

$$(3.6) \quad F_t = -\frac{\lambda\beta(t, T)}{2(p-1)(\beta(S, T) - 1)}, \quad F(S; S, T) = 1, \quad F(T; S, T) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq F(t; S, T) \leq 1.$$

Let $\phi = \psi_\lambda(x)F(t; S, T)$, $\forall (x, t) \in \Omega \times (S, T)$, where ψ_λ is as in (3.2). Using Lemma 2.6, (3.5) and (3.6), we get

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} \Gamma_p \phi &= F^{p-1} \Delta_p \psi_\lambda - (p-1) \psi_\lambda^{p-1} F^{p-2} F_t = -\lambda F^{p-2} \psi_\lambda^{p-1} \left(F + \frac{p-1}{\lambda} F_t \right) \\ &= -\lambda F^{p-2} \psi_\lambda^{p-1} \left\{ F - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\beta(t, T)}{\beta(S, T) - 1} \right) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{\lambda \psi_\lambda^{p-1} F(t)^{p-2}}{2} \left(\frac{\beta(S, T) - 2}{\beta(S, T) - 1} \right) \leq 0, \quad \forall S < t < T, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used that $\beta(S, T) \geq 2$.

Recalling (3.1) and the hypothesis of the theorem, there are $1 < T_1 < \dots < T_m < \dots < \infty$ such that for $m = 1, 2, \dots$,

$$(3.8) \quad (a) \quad \beta(T_m, T_{m+1}) \geq 2, \quad \text{and} \quad (b) \quad 0 \leq \nu(t) \leq \frac{M}{2^m}, \quad \forall t \geq T_m,$$

see (3.4). Note that (3.8) (a) implies that $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} T_m = \infty$. For each $m = 1, 2, \dots$, set

(3.9) $I_m = \Omega \times (T_m, T_{m+1})$, J_m the parabolic boundary of I_m ,

$$\eta_m(t) = F(t; T_m, T_{m+1}), \quad \forall t \in [T_m, T_{m+1}], \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_m(x, t) = \frac{\psi_\lambda(x) \eta_m(t)}{2^{m-1}}, \quad \forall (x, t) \in \bar{I}_m,$$

see (3.5).

Taking $m = 1$, $\phi_1(x, t) = \psi_\lambda \eta_1(t)$, using (3.2), (3.3), (3.6) and (3.9),

$$(3.10) \quad \phi_1(x, T_1) \geq M, \quad \forall x \in \bar{\Omega}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{M}{2} \leq \phi_1(x, t) \leq M, \quad \forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [T_1, T_2].$$

Also, by (3.3) and (3.8)(b),

$$(3.11) \quad u(x, T_1) \leq \phi_1(x, T_1), \quad \forall x \in \bar{\Omega}, \quad \text{and} \quad u(x, t) \leq \nu(t) \leq \frac{M}{2}, \quad \forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [T_1, \infty).$$

Thus, $u \leq \phi_1$, on J_1 , and as $\Gamma_p \phi_1 \leq 0$, in I_1 , (see (3.7)) Theorem 2.3 and Remark 2.4 imply that $u \leq \phi_1(x, t)$ in I_1 . We claim that $u \leq \phi_1(x, t)$ in \bar{I}_1 (u is upper semi-continuous). Take $\hat{T}_2 > T_2$ and near T_2 . The function $\hat{\phi}_1(x, t) = \psi_\lambda(x) F(t; T_1, \hat{T}_2)$ (see (3.6) and (3.9)) satisfies the conclusions in (3.10) and (3.11) if we replace ϕ_1 by $\hat{\phi}_1$. Thus, $u \leq \hat{\phi}_1$ in $\Omega \times (T_1, \hat{T}_2)$ and the conclusion that $u \leq \phi_1$, in \bar{I}_1 , now follows by letting $\hat{T}_2 \rightarrow T_2$. Clearly,

$$(3.12) \quad u(x, T_2) \leq \phi_1(x, T_2) = \psi_\lambda(x) \eta_1(T_2) = \frac{\psi_\lambda(x)}{2}, \quad \forall x \in \bar{\Omega},$$

where we have used (3.6). Moreover, since F is decreasing in t (see (3.6)), recalling (3.1), we have

$$\mu(t) \leq \sup_{\Omega} \psi_\lambda, \quad \forall t \in [T_1, T_2], \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(T_2) \leq \frac{\sup_{\Omega} \psi_\lambda}{2}.$$

We now use induction and suppose that for some $m = 1, 2, \dots$,

$$(3.13) \quad u(x, T_m) \leq \frac{\psi_\lambda(x)}{2^{m-1}}, \quad \forall x \in \bar{\Omega},$$

(note that (3.13) holds for $m = 1, 2$, see (3.3) and (3.12)). We will prove that

$$(3.14) \quad u(x, t) \leq \frac{\psi_\lambda(x)}{2^{m-1}}, \quad \forall (x, t) \in \bar{I}_m, \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(T_{m+1}) \leq \frac{\psi_\lambda(x)}{2^m}.$$

thus proving part (i) of the theorem.

By (3.7) and (3.9), $\Gamma_p \phi_m \leq 0$, in I_m . By (3.6), (3.9) and (3.13),

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, T_m) &\leq \frac{\psi_\lambda(x) \eta_m(T_m)}{2^{m-1}} = \phi_m(x, T_m), \quad \forall x \in \bar{\Omega}, \quad \text{and} \\ 0 &\leq g(x, t) \leq \frac{M}{2^m} \leq \phi_m(x, t), \quad \forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [T_m, T_{m+1}]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\phi_m \geq u$ on J_m . Using Theorem 2.3 and Remark 2.4, $u \leq \phi_m$ in \bar{I}_m , and using (3.6)

$$u(x, t) \leq \frac{\psi_\lambda(x) \eta_m(t)}{2^{m-1}} \leq \frac{\psi_\lambda(x)}{2^{m-1}}, \quad \forall (x, t) \in \bar{I}_m, \quad \text{and} \quad u(x, T_{m+1}) \leq \frac{\psi_\lambda(x)}{2^m}, \quad \forall x \in \bar{\Omega}.$$

Thus, (3.14) holds and part (i) is proven.

Part (ii). Let $g(x, t) = 0$, $\forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [T_0, \infty)$, for some $T_0 > 0$. We make some elementary observations. From (3.1) one sees that

$$M = \sup_{P_\infty} h = \max(\sup_{\overline{\Omega}} f, \sup_{\partial\Omega \times [0, T_0]} g(x, t)).$$

Lemma 2.1 implies that $0 \leq u(x, t) \leq M$, $\forall (x, t) \in \Omega_T$, for any $T > 0$.

We claim that $\mu(t)$ is decreasing in $[T_0, \infty)$. Let $T_0 \leq T < \hat{T} < \infty$. Since $g = 0$ on $\partial\Omega \times [T, \hat{T})$, by Lemma 2.1, $\sup_{\Omega \times (T, \hat{T})} u \leq \mu(T)$. Since $u \in usc(\Omega_\infty \cup P_\infty)$, $u \geq 0$, it follows that $\mu(t) \leq \mu(T)$, $T < t < \hat{T}$. Combining this with Part (i), we obtain

$$(3.15) \quad \mu(t) \text{ is decreasing, in } t \geq T_0, \text{ and } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sup_{\overline{\Omega}} u(x, t)) = 0.$$

Next, let $T > T_0$ be large enough so that $\mu(T) > 0$ and small (if $\mu(T) = 0$ Part (ii) holds by Lemma 2.1 and (3.15)). By Remarks 5.9 and 5.10, for any $0 < \lambda < \lambda_\Omega$, there is a $\psi_\lambda \in C(\overline{\Omega})$, $\psi_\lambda > 0$, that solves

$$\Delta_p \psi_\lambda + \lambda |\psi_\lambda|^{p-2} \psi_\lambda = 0, \text{ in } \Omega, \text{ with } \psi_\lambda = \mu(T) \text{ on } \partial\Omega.$$

By Remark 5.2, $\psi_\lambda \geq \mu(T)$ in $\overline{\Omega}$ and $\psi_\lambda(x) \geq u(x, T)$, $\forall x \in \overline{\Omega}$.

Call $D_T = \Omega \times (T, \infty)$ and Q_T its parabolic boundary. We fix $\lambda < \lambda_\Omega$, close to λ_Ω , in what follows. Define

$$L(x, t) = \psi_\lambda(x) \exp(-\lambda(t - T)/(p - 1)), \text{ in } \overline{D}_T,$$

and note that

$$L(x, T) \geq u(x, T), \forall x \in \overline{\Omega}, \quad L(x, t) > 0, \forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [T, \infty).$$

By Lemma 2.6, $\Gamma_p L = 0$, in D_T . Since $L \geq u$ on Q_T , Theorem 2.3 and Remark 2.4 imply that $L \geq u$ in \overline{D}_T and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\sup_{\Omega} u(x, t))}{t} \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\sup_{\Omega} L(x, t))}{t} = -\frac{\lambda}{p - 1}.$$

Choosing λ arbitrarily close to λ_Ω , we conclude

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\sup_{\Omega} u(x, t))}{t} \leq -\frac{\lambda_\Omega}{p - 1}. \quad \square$$

Remark 3.1. The decay rate in Part (i) of Theorem 1.1 may depend on the decay rate along $\partial\Omega \times (0, \infty)$. Take $\ell(t) : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$, C^1 in t and decreasing to 0, as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

Part (ii) shows that if $u = 0$ on $\partial\Omega \times (0, \infty)$ then the slowest rate of decay is $e^{-\lambda_\Omega t/(p-1)}$. Let $\Omega = B_R(o)$; set $u(x, t) = \psi(x) \exp(-\lambda_\Omega t/(p - 1))$, where $\psi > 0$ is a first eigenfunction of Δ_p on $B_R(o)$, see Remark 5.12. By Lemma 2.6, $\Gamma_p u = 0$, in $B_R(o) \times (0, \infty)$. The decay rate in Theorem 1.1 is attained. \square

Before presenting the proof of Theorem 1.2 we make a remark.

Remark 3.2. Let $0 \leq S < T$ and $O = \Omega \times (S, T)$. We look at three possibilities. Let $u \in C(\Omega_\infty)$, $u > 0$ solves $\Gamma_p u = 0$, $u(x, 0) = f(x)$, $\forall x \in \bar{\Omega}$, and $g(x, t) = 1$, $\forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [0, \infty)$. Set $\mu(t) = \sup_{\bar{\Omega}} u(x, t)$ and $m(t) = \inf_{\bar{\Omega}} u(x, t)$. We apply Lemma 2.1.

(a) $\inf_{\Omega} f = 1$: For every $t > 0$, $m(t) = 1$ and $1 \leq \mu(t) \leq \sup_{\Omega} f$. Then $u(x, t) \leq \mu(S)$, in O , and $\mu(T) \leq \mu(S)$. Hence, $\mu(t)$ is decreasing in t .

(b) $\sup_{\Omega} f = 1$: Clearly, $\mu(t) = 1$ and $m(t) \leq 1$, for every $t > 0$. Clearly, $m(t)$ is increasing in t , since $u(x, t) \geq m(S)$, in O , and $m(T) \geq m(S)$.

(c) $\inf_{\Omega} f \leq 1 \leq \sup_{\Omega} f$: Then $m(t) \leq 1 \leq \mu(t)$, $\forall t > 0$. Arguing as in (a) and (b) we see that $m(t)$ is increasing and $\mu(t)$ is decreasing in t . \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let $u > 0$ be a solution as stated in Theorem 1.2. We assume that $0 < \inf_{\Omega} f < 1 < \sup_{\Omega} f$ and set

$$(3.16) \quad m = \inf_{\Omega} f \quad \text{and} \quad M = \sup_{\Omega} f.$$

Let $B_R(z)$ be the out-ball of Ω , where $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$; define $r = |x - z|$. Part (i) addresses the case $2 \leq p < \infty$, and Part (ii) discusses $p = \infty$. Recall Remark 2.8.

Part (i): $2 \leq p < \infty$. Call

$$(3.17) \quad A = A(p, n) = n (p/(p-1))^{p-1}, \quad B = (p-1) (p/(p-1))^p R^{p/(p-1)}.$$

Upper Bound. Let $T_0 > 0$, to be determined later. Recalling (3.17), take

$$(3.18) \quad \phi(x, t) = \exp \left[a \left(\frac{R^{p/(p-1)} - r^{p/(p-1)} + b}{(1+t)^\alpha} \right) \right], \quad 0 \leq r \leq R,$$

where

$$(3.19) \quad \begin{aligned} (i) \quad & 0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{p-2}, \quad \text{if } 2 < p < \infty, \quad (ii) \quad 0 < \alpha < \infty, \quad \text{if } p = 2, \\ & ab = (1 + T_0)^\alpha \log M \quad \text{and} \quad a = \frac{A(p-1)(1+T_0)^\alpha}{pB}. \end{aligned}$$

To make the calculations easier, we use Lemma 2.5 and work with $v = \log \phi$. Recalling that $G_p v = \Delta_p v + (p-1)|Dv|^p - (p-1)v_t$, using (3.17), the value of ab (see (3.19)) and setting $C = \alpha(p-1)$, we get in $0 \leq r \leq R$, and $t > 0$,

$$(3.20) \quad \begin{aligned} G_p v & \leq -\frac{Aa^{p-1}}{(1+t)^{\alpha(p-1)}} + \frac{Ba^p}{(1+t)^{\alpha p}} + \frac{\alpha(p-1)a(R^{p/(p-1)} - r^{p/(p-1)} + b)}{(1+t)^{\alpha+1}} \\ & \leq C \left(\frac{aR^{p/(p-1)} + (1+T_0)^\alpha \log M}{(1+t)^{\alpha+1}} \right) + \frac{Ba^p}{(1+t)^{\alpha p}} - \frac{Aa^{p-1}}{(1+t)^{\alpha(p-1)}} \\ & = \frac{1}{(1+t)^{\alpha(p-1)}} \left[C \left(\frac{aR^{p/(p-1)} + (1+T_0)^\alpha \log M}{(1+t)^{1-\alpha(p-2)}} \right) + a^{p-1} \left(\frac{Ba}{(1+t)^\alpha} - A \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Using (3.19) and calling $K = K(\alpha, p, n, R) > 0$ (see below) we calculate in $t \geq T_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} a^{p-1} \left(\frac{Ba}{(1+t)^\alpha} - A \right) &= a^{p-1} A \left(\frac{p-1}{p} \left(\frac{1+T_0}{1+t} \right)^\alpha - 1 \right) \leq a^{p-1} A \left(\frac{p-1}{p} - 1 \right) \\ &= -\frac{a^{p-1} A}{p} = -K(1+T_0)^{\alpha(p-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the above in (3.20) together with the value of a in (3.19), we obtain in $t \geq T_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} G_p v &\leq \frac{1}{(1+t)^{\alpha(p-1)}} \left[C \left(\frac{aR^{p/(p-1)} + (1+T_0)^\alpha \log M}{(1+t)^{1-\alpha(p-2)}} \right) - K(1+T_0)^{\alpha(p-1)} \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(1+t)^{\alpha(p-1)}} \left(\frac{\bar{K}(1+T_0)^\alpha}{(1+T_0)^{1-\alpha(p-2)}} - K(1+T_0)^{\alpha(p-1)} \right) \\ (3.21) \quad &\leq \left(\frac{1+T_0}{1+t} \right)^{\alpha(p-1)} \left(\frac{\bar{K}}{1+T_0} - K \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{K} = \bar{K}(\alpha, p, n, R, M) > 0$. Choose T_0 , large enough, so that $G_p v \leq 0$ and $\Gamma_p \phi \leq 0$ in $\Omega \times (T_0, \infty)$. Using (3.18) and (3.19), we see that

$$\inf_{\Omega} \phi(x, T_0) \geq \exp \left(\frac{ab}{(1+T_0)^\alpha} \right) = M \quad \text{and} \quad \inf_{\partial\Omega} \phi(x, t) \geq 1, \quad \forall t > 0.$$

By Theorem 2.3 (or Theorem 2.2) we see that $u(x, t) \leq \phi(x, t)$, $\forall (x, t) \in \Omega \times (T_0, \infty)$, and

$$(3.22) \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(x, t) \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \phi(x, t) = 1, \quad \text{for any } x \in \Omega.$$

Lower Bound. Set in $B_R(z) \times (0, \infty)$,

$$(3.23) \quad \varphi(x, t) = \exp \left[-(1+T_1)^\alpha \left(\frac{R^{p/(p-1)} - r^{p/(p-1)} - \log m}{(1+t)^\alpha} \right) \right],$$

where

$$(i) \ 0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{p-2}, \quad \text{if } 2 < p < \infty, \quad (ii) \ 0 < \alpha < \infty, \quad \text{if } p = 2,$$

where $T_1 > 0$ is to be determined later. Set $w = \log \varphi$, we get in $0 \leq r \leq R$ and $t \geq T_1$,

$$\begin{aligned} G_p w &\geq A \left(\frac{1+T_1}{1+t} \right)^{\alpha(p-1)} - \frac{\alpha(p-1)(1+T_1)^\alpha (R^{p/(p-1)} - \log m)}{(1+t)^{\alpha+1}} \\ &= \left(\frac{1+T_1}{1+t} \right)^{\alpha(p-1)} \left(A - \frac{\alpha(p-1) (R^{p/(p-1)} - \log m)}{(1+T_1)^{\alpha(p-2)} (1+t)^{1-\alpha(p-2)}} \right) \\ &\geq \left(\frac{1+T_1}{1+t} \right)^{\alpha(p-1)} \left(A - \frac{K}{1+T_1} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $K = K(\alpha, p, R, m)$. Thus, there is a $T_1 = T_1(\alpha, p, m, R)$ such that $\Gamma_p \varphi \geq 0$ in $\Omega \times (T_1, \infty)$. Next, we observe that

$$0 < \varphi(x, T_1) \leq m, \quad \forall x \in \Omega, \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(x, t) \leq 1, \quad \forall (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times [T_1, \infty).$$

Clearly, $\varphi \leq u$ in P_∞ and Theorem 2.3 implies that $\varphi \leq u$ in $\Omega \times (T_1, \infty)$. Hence,

$$(3.24) \quad \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(x, t) \geq \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x, t) = 1, \quad \forall x \in \Omega.$$

Thus, (3.22) and (3.24) imply the claim.

Part(ii): $p = \infty$. The proof is similar to that in Part (i) and we provide the construction of a super-solution and a sub-solution. Set

$$A = 4^3/3^4 \quad \text{and} \quad B = (4/3)^4 R^{4/3}.$$

Upper Bound: Take

$$\phi(x, t) = \exp \left[a \left(\frac{R^{4/3} - r^{4/3} + b}{(1+t)^\alpha} \right) \right], \quad 0 \leq r \leq R, \quad \forall t > 0,$$

where

$$0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad ab = (1 + T_0)^\alpha \log M, \quad \text{and} \quad a = \frac{3A(1 + T_0)^\alpha}{4B}.$$

The quantity $T_0 > 0$, large, is to be chosen later.

As done in Part(i), write $v = \log \phi$ and recall that $G_\infty v = \Delta_\infty v + |Dv|^4 - 3v_t$. Using the values of a , ab and calculating in $0 \leq r \leq R$, $t \geq T_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} G_\infty v &= -\frac{a^3 A}{(1+t)^{3\alpha}} + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^4 \frac{a^4 r^{4/3}}{(1+t)^{4\alpha}} + \frac{3\alpha a(R^{4/3} - r^{4/3} + b)}{(1+t)^{\alpha+1}} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(1+t)^{3\alpha}} \left(\frac{3\alpha a(R^{4/3} + b)}{(1+t)^{1-2\alpha}} + \frac{a^4 B}{(1+t)^\alpha} - a^3 A \right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(1+t)^{3\alpha}} \left[3\alpha \left(\frac{aR^{4/3} + (1+T_0)^\alpha \log M}{(1+T_0)^{1-2\alpha}} \right) + a^3 \left(\frac{aB}{(1+T_0)^\alpha} - A \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(1+t)^{3\alpha}} \left[\frac{C(1+T_0)^\alpha}{(1+T_0)^{1-2\alpha}} - D(1+T_0)^{3\alpha} \right] = \left(\frac{1+T_0}{1+t} \right)^{3\alpha} \left[\frac{C}{(1+T_0)} - D \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Here the constants $C = C(\alpha, R) > 0$ and $D = D(\alpha, R) > 0$. We now choose T_0 large enough so that $\Gamma_\infty \phi \leq 0$ in $\Omega \times [T_0, \infty)$. Rest of the proof is similar to that in Part (i).

Lower Bound. Set

$$\varphi(x, t) = \exp \left[-a \left(\frac{R^{4/3} - r^{4/3} + b}{(1+t)^\alpha} \right) \right], \quad 0 \leq r \leq R, \quad \forall t > 0,$$

where $a > 0$, $b > 0$,

$$ab = -\log m, \quad 0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

and a is to be chosen later. Defining $w = \log \varphi$ and differentiating, in $t > 0$,

$$G_\infty w \geq \frac{a^3 A}{(1+t)^{3\alpha}} - \frac{3\alpha a(R^{4/3} + b)}{(1+t)^{\alpha+1}} = \frac{1}{(1+t)^{3\alpha}} \left(a^3 A - \frac{3\alpha(aR^{4/3} - \log m)}{(1+t)^{1-2\alpha}} \right) \geq 0,$$

if $a > 0$ is chosen large enough. Rest of the proof is similar to that in Part (i). \square

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.3 AND OPTIMALITY

We make use of Lemmas 2.7, 2.9 and Remark 2.8 to prove the theorem. Let $T > 0$; we work in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$, $n \geq 2$. For $2 \leq p \leq \infty$, let $u > 0$ solve $\Gamma_p u = 0$, in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$, and $u(x, 0) = f(x)$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Set

$$(4.1) \quad m = \inf_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \quad \text{and} \quad M = \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} f.$$

We assume that $0 < m \leq M < \infty$.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Let $R > 0$ be large.

(i) **Lower bound.** Fix $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and set $r = |x - y|$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Recall Lemma 2.7 and in $0 \leq r \leq R$, take

$$(i) \phi_p(x, t) = \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)^\alpha \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda_p t}{p-1}\right), \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \quad (ii) \phi_\infty(x, t) = \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)^2 \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda_\infty t}{3}\right),$$

where $\alpha = (3/2) + n/(2(p-1))$. Also, from Lemma 2.7, one can write the values of

$$(4.2) \quad \lambda_p = \frac{K_1}{R^p}, \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_\infty = \frac{K_2}{R^4},$$

where $K_1 = K_1(p, n)$ and K_2 is a universal constant.

Call $\hat{\phi}_p(x, t) = m\phi_p(r, t)$ in $\overline{B}_R(y) \times (0, T)$. By Lemma 2.7, we see that the function $\hat{\phi}_p$ is a sub-solution in $B_R(y) \times (0, T)$, $\hat{\phi}_p(x, 0) \leq m$, and $\phi_p(x, t) = 0$, in $|x - y| = R$. Using Theorem 2.3 and Remark 2.4, $\hat{\phi}_p(x, t) \leq u(x, t)$, $\forall (x, t) \in B_R(y) \times (0, T)$. Writing $\mu_p = \lambda_p/(p-1)$, for $2 \leq p < \infty$, and $\mu_\infty = \lambda_\infty/3$, get

$$\hat{\phi}_p(y, t) = m \exp(-\mu_p t) \leq u(y, t), \quad 0 \leq t < T.$$

Using (4.2) and letting $R \rightarrow \infty$, we get $u(y, t) \geq m$. This shows the lower bound in the theorem.

(ii) **Upper bound.** We use Lemma 2.9 and recall Remark 2.8. Recall the expressions for ϕ_p and take $\alpha = 1$ to obtain $\phi_p(x, t) = \phi_p(r, t)$ as

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_p(x, t) &= \exp\left(a[(t+1)^p - 1] + b(t+1)r^{p/(p-1)}\right), \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \\ \phi_\infty(x, t) &= \exp\left(a[(t+1)^4 - 1] + b(t+1)r^{4/3}\right), \quad p = \infty, \end{aligned}$$

where $r = |x|$. Also, recall there are constants $K_1 = K_1(p, n)$ and $K_2 = K_2(p)$, and absolute constants K_3 and K_4 such that

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{aligned} (i) \quad a &= K_1 b^{p-1}, \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < b^{p-1} < \frac{K_2}{(1+T)^p}, \quad \text{for } 2 \leq p < \infty \text{ and} \\ (ii) \quad a &= K_3 b^3, \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < b^3 < \frac{K_4}{(1+T)^4}, \quad \text{for } p = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\phi_p(0, 0) = 1$ and $\Gamma_p \phi_p \leq 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$.

Let $b = 3\varepsilon$ where $\varepsilon > 0$ is small so that the conditions in (4.4) are satisfied. We get from (4.4),

$$(4.5) \quad a = (3\varepsilon)^{p-1} K_1, \quad \text{for } 2 \leq p < \infty, \quad \text{and} \quad a = 27\varepsilon^3 K_3, \quad \text{for } p = \infty.$$

Set

$$\beta = \frac{p}{p-1}, \text{ for } 2 \leq p < \infty, \text{ and } \beta = \frac{4}{3}, \text{ for } p = \infty.$$

Fix $y \in H$; set $r = |x - y|$ and $R > 0$, so large that

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} u(x, t) \leq \exp(\varepsilon r^\beta), \text{ for } r \geq R.$$

Call $C_{R,T} = B_R(y) \times (0, T)$. Define $v_p(x, t) = M\phi_p(x, t)$, $\forall (x, t) \in C_{R,T}$. Then in $0 \leq r \leq R$, for large enough R ,

$$v_p(y, 0) = M, \quad v_p(x, 0) \geq M, \quad \text{and} \quad v_p(x, t) \geq \exp(2\varepsilon R^\beta), \text{ on } |x - y| = R \text{ and } 0 \leq t \leq T.$$

By Theorem 2.3, $u(x, t) \leq v_p(x, t)$ in $C_{R,T}$. Using (4.3), (4.5) and $v_p(y, t) = M\phi_p(0, t)$, we get

$$u(y, t) \leq v_p(y, t) = M \exp((3\varepsilon)^{p-1} K), \quad 2 \leq p < \infty, \text{ and } u(y, t) \leq v_\infty(y, t) = M \exp(27\varepsilon^3 K),$$

where $K = K(p, T)$. Clearly, the above estimate holds for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and $u(y, t) \leq M$. The upper bound in the theorem holds and we obtain the statement of the theorem. \square

Remark 4.1. It is clear that an analogous version of the Phragmén-Lindelöf property also holds for the operator G_p . \square

Next, we address the optimality of Theorem 1.3. The optimality in the case $p = 2$ is discussed in [7](page 246) and [12]. An example due to Tychonoff shows that the growth condition in Theorem 1.3 is optimal for the heat equation. We discuss below the case $2 < p \leq \infty$.

Remark 4.2. (Optimality)

Case (i) $2 < p < \infty$: We now construct an example for Trudinger's equation in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$. Let $2 < p < \infty$. Set $r = |x|$ and consider the function

$$(4.6) \quad F(x, t) = \exp\left(A \frac{r^{p/(p-1)}}{t^\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{t^a}\right), \quad 0 \leq r < \infty \text{ and } 0 < t < T,$$

where we choose

$$(4.7) \quad a > \frac{1}{p-2}, \quad \varepsilon = \frac{a+1}{p-1} \quad \text{and} \quad A = \frac{p-1}{p} \left(\frac{a(p-1)}{n}\right)^{1/(p-1)}.$$

It follows easily that $0 < \varepsilon < a$. Note that our construction works only for $p > 2$. We set $F(x, 0) = \lim_{t \downarrow 0} F(x, t) = 0$, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Our goal is to show that F is a sub-solution in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$. To simplify our calculations, we use Lemma 2.5 and show that $G_p H \geq 0$ where

$$H = \log F = A \frac{r^{p/(p-1)}}{t^\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{t^a}.$$

For completeness, we provide details here. Also, see Lemma 2.8. Differentiating,

$$H_r(r, t) = \left(\frac{At^{-\varepsilon}p}{p-1}\right) r^{1/(p-1)}, \quad H_{rr}(r, t) = \left(\frac{At^{-\varepsilon}p}{p-1}\right) \frac{r^{(2-p)/(p-1)}}{p-1}, \quad \text{and} \quad H_t = \frac{-\varepsilon A r^{p/(p-1)}}{t^{\varepsilon+1}} + \frac{a}{t^{a+1}}.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_p H + (p-1)|DH|^p &= |H_r|^{p-2} \left((p-1)H_{rr} + \frac{n-1}{r}H_r \right) + (p-1)|H_r|^p \\
&= \left(\frac{At^{-\varepsilon}p}{p-1} \right)^{p-1} r^{(p-2)/(p-1)} \left(r^{(2-p)/(p-1)} + (n-1)r^{(2-p)/(p-1)} \right) + (p-1) \left(\frac{At^{-\varepsilon}p}{p-1} \right)^p r^{p/(p-1)} \\
&= \left(\frac{Ap}{p-1} \right)^{p-1} \frac{n}{t^{\varepsilon(p-1)}} + (p-1) \left(\frac{Ap}{p-1} \right)^p \frac{r^{p/(p-1)}}{t^{\varepsilon p}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Using the above mentioned calculations and (4.7), we obtain, in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$,

$$G_p H = \Delta_p H + (p-1)|DH|^p - (p-1)H_t \geq \left(\frac{Ap}{p-1} \right)^{p-1} \frac{n}{t^{\varepsilon(p-1)}} - \frac{a(p-1)}{t^{a+1}} = 0.$$

Case (ii) $p = \infty$: Next we address the case $p = \infty$. This is similar to the Case (i). Let

$$(4.8) \quad a > 1/2, \quad \varepsilon = (a+1)/3 \quad \text{and} \quad A = (3^5 a/4^3)^{1/3}.$$

Set $r = |x|$ and define

$$(4.9) \quad F(x, t) = \exp \left(A \frac{r^{4/3}}{t^\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{t^a} \right), \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T).$$

Set $F(x, 0) = \lim_{t \downarrow 0} F(x, t) = 0$, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. As done before, we show that $G_\infty H \geq 0$ where

$$H(x, t) = H(r, t) = \log F = A \frac{r^{4/3}}{t^\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{t^a}.$$

Differentiating,

$$H_r = \left(\frac{4At^{-\varepsilon}}{3} \right) r^{1/3}, \quad H_{rr}(r, t) = \left(\frac{4At^{-\varepsilon}}{9} \right) r^{-2/3}, \quad \text{and} \quad H_t = \frac{-A\varepsilon r^{4/3}}{t^{\varepsilon+1}} + \frac{a}{t^{a+1}}.$$

Using the above and (4.8), we obtain in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
G_\infty H &= \Delta_\infty H + |DH|^4 - 3H_t = |H_r|^2 H_{rr} + |H_r|^4 - 3H_t \\
&= \left(\frac{4^3}{3^4} \right) \frac{A^3}{t^{3\varepsilon}} + \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^4 \frac{A^4 r^{4/3}}{t^{4\varepsilon}} + \frac{3A\varepsilon r^{4/3}}{t^{\varepsilon+1}} - \frac{3a}{t^{a+1}} \geq \left(\frac{4^3}{3^4} \right) \frac{A^3}{t^{3\varepsilon}} - \frac{3a}{t^{a+1}} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we get a sub-solution $\hat{F} = \max\{1, F\}$ which takes the value 1 on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\}$. For a proof that \hat{F} is a sub-solution, see part (ii) of Remark 2.4. \square

5. POSITIVE SOLUTIONS OF $\Delta_p u + \lambda u^{p-1} = 0$, $2 \leq p < \infty$.

In the proofs of Parts (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.1, we used the existence of a function ψ_λ for the problem in (3.2). In order to make our work self-contained, we now address the question of existence of ψ_λ in the viscosity setting. We use ideas similar to those in [3] which addresses the case of the infinity-Laplacian. We refer to [8] for definitions.

The sets $usc(\Omega)$ and $lsc(\Omega)$ stand for the set of upper semi-continuous functions and the set of lower semi-continuous functions in Ω , respectively. We assume $2 \leq p < \infty$ and $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a bounded domain. To keep our work as brief as possible, we state our results as remarks.

Remark 5.1. (Maximum Principle) Suppose that $u \in usc(lsc)(\overline{\Omega})$ and $f : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous. Assume that $f(x, t) < (>)0$, $\forall (x, t) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}$.

If $\Delta_p u + f(x, u) \geq (\leq)0$, in Ω , then $\sup_{\Omega} u \leq \sup_{\partial\Omega} u$ ($\inf_{\Omega} u \geq \inf_{\partial\Omega} u$).

Proof. We prove the maximum principle. Set $\ell = \sup_{\Omega} u$ and $m = \sup_{\partial\Omega} u$, and assume that $\ell > m$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $q \in \Omega$ be such that $2\varepsilon = \ell - m$ and $u(q) \geq \ell - \varepsilon/2$. Call $\rho = \sup_{x \in \partial\Omega} |x - q|$ and set

$$\psi(x) = \ell - \varepsilon - \varepsilon(|x - q|/\rho)^2, \quad \forall x \in \overline{\Omega}.$$

Thus, $(u - \psi)(q) > 0$ and $(u - \psi)(x) \leq m - (\ell - 2\varepsilon) = 0$, $\forall x \in \partial\Omega$. Noting that $u - \psi \in usc(\overline{\Omega})$, let $z \in \Omega$ be such that $u - \psi$ has a maximum. Using (2.1), $\Delta_p \psi(z) + f(z, u(z)) \leq f(z, u(z)) < 0$. This is a contradiction and the assertion holds. The proof of the minimum principle follows similarly. \square

We prove a version of the strong maximum principle that is used in this work.

Remark 5.2. (Strong Maximum Principle) Let $f \in C(\Omega \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$; assume that $\inf_{\Omega} |f(x, t)| = 0$ if and only if $t = 0$.

(a) Suppose that $f \leq 0$ and $u \in usc(\overline{\Omega})$ solves $\Delta_p u + f(x, u) \geq 0$, in Ω . If $\sup_{\partial\Omega} u > 0$ or $\sup_{\overline{\Omega}} u < 0$ then $u(x) < \sup_{\partial\Omega} u$, $\forall x \in \Omega$.

(b) Suppose that $f \geq 0$ and $u \in lsc(\overline{\Omega})$ solves $\Delta_p u + f(x, u) \leq 0$, in Ω . If $\inf_{\partial\Omega} u < 0$ or $\inf_{\overline{\Omega}} u > 0$ then $u(x) > \inf_{\partial\Omega} u$, $\forall x \in \Omega$.

Proof. We show (a). Suppose that there is a point $z \in \Omega$ such that $u(z) = \sup_{\overline{\Omega}} u \geq \sup_{\partial\Omega} u$. Clearly, $u(z) \neq 0$. For $\varepsilon > 0$, small, define $v_{\varepsilon}(x) = u(z) + \varepsilon|x - z|^2$, in Ω . Then $v_{\varepsilon} \in C^2(\Omega)$, $(u - v_{\varepsilon})(z) = 0$ and

$$u - v_{\varepsilon} = u(x) - u(z) - \varepsilon|x - z|^2 = u(x) - \sup_{\overline{\Omega}} u - \varepsilon|x - z|^2 < 0, \quad \forall x \in \overline{\Omega}, \quad x \neq z.$$

Thus, z is the only point of maximum of $u - v_{\varepsilon}$. Noting that $\Delta_p r^2 = 2^{p-1}r^{p-2}(p+n-2)$, $r = |x - z|$, and using the definition of a viscosity sub-solution, we get for $2 < p < \infty$,

$$(\Delta_p v_{\varepsilon})(z) + f(z, u(z)) = f(z, u(z)) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad (\Delta v_{\varepsilon})(z) + f(z, u(z)) = -2n\varepsilon + f(z, u(z)) \geq 0.$$

Letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, $f(z, u(z)) \geq 0$, and $u(z) = 0$. This is a contradiction and the claim holds. Proof of (b) is similar. \square

Let $S^{n \times n}$ be the set of symmetric $n \times n$ matrices and Tr denote the trace of a matrix. Define for $(q, X) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times S^{n \times n}$ (L_p is the differentiated version of Δ_p),

$$(5.1) \quad L_p(q, X) = \begin{cases} |q|^{p-2}Tr(X) + (p-2)|q|^{p-4}q_i q_j X_{ij}, & p > 2, \quad q \neq 0, \\ Tr(X), & p = 2, \\ 0 & p > 2, \quad q = 0. \end{cases}$$

Remark 5.3. (Comparison Principle) Let $2 \leq p < \infty$, f and $g \in C(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$. Suppose that $u \in usc(\overline{\Omega})$ and $v \in lsc(\overline{\Omega})$ solve $\Delta_p u + f(x, u(x)) \geq 0$ and $\Delta_p v + g(x, v(x)) \leq 0$, in Ω . If $\sup_{\Omega}(u - v) > \sup_{\partial\Omega}(u - v)$ then there is a point $z \in \Omega$ such that

$$(u - v)(z) = \sup_{\Omega}(u - v) \quad \text{and} \quad g(z, v(z)) \leq f(z, u(z)).$$

Proof. We adapt the proof in [8] (also see [3]) and provide a brief outline.

Set $M = \sup_{\Omega}(u - v)$. Then one may find a point $z \in \overline{\Omega}$ and sequences x_{ε} and y_{ε} such that (i) $M = (u - v)(z)$, and (ii) $x_{\varepsilon}, y_{\varepsilon} \rightarrow z$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Moreover, since $M > \sup_{\partial\Omega}(u - v)$, there is an open set O such that z, x_{ε} and $y_{\varepsilon} \in O \subset \subset \Omega$. Also, there exist (see [8]) $X_{\varepsilon}, Y_{\varepsilon} \in S^{n \times n}$ such that $((x_{\varepsilon} - y_{\varepsilon})/\varepsilon, X_{\varepsilon}) \in \bar{J}^{2,+}u(x_{\varepsilon})$ and $((x_{\varepsilon} - y_{\varepsilon})/\varepsilon, Y_{\varepsilon}) \in \bar{J}^{2,-}v(y_{\varepsilon})$. Moreover, $X_{\varepsilon} \leq Y_{\varepsilon}$. Using the definitions of $\bar{J}^{2,+}$ and $\bar{J}^{2,-}$, we see that

$$-f(x_{\varepsilon}, u(x_{\varepsilon})) \leq L_p((x_{\varepsilon} - y_{\varepsilon})/\varepsilon, X_{\varepsilon}) \leq L_p((x_{\varepsilon} - y_{\varepsilon})/\varepsilon, Y_{\varepsilon}) \leq -g(y_{\varepsilon}, v(y_{\varepsilon})).$$

Now let $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ to conclude that $g(z, v(z)) \leq f(z, u(z))$. \square

Remark 5.3 leads to the following comparison principle, see [3].

Remark 5.4. (Quotient Comparison) Let $u \in usc(\overline{\Omega})$ and $v \in lsc(\overline{\Omega}) \cap L^{\infty}(\Omega)$, $v > 0$. Suppose that λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ are both positive.

(a) Let $\lambda < \bar{\lambda}$, u and v solve $\Delta_p u + \lambda|u|^{p-2}u \geq 0$ and $\Delta_p v + \bar{\lambda}v^{p-1} \leq 0$, in Ω . Then

$$\text{either } u \leq 0 \text{ in } \Omega \quad \text{or} \quad (u/v)(x) \leq \sup_{\partial\Omega}(u/v) \text{ in } \Omega.$$

(b) Similarly, if $\bar{\lambda} \leq \lambda$, $u > 0$ and $v > 0$ solve $\Delta_p u - \lambda u^{p-1} \geq 0$ and $\Delta_p v - \bar{\lambda}v^{p-1} \leq 0$, in Ω , then $\sup_{\Omega}(u/v) \leq \sup_{\partial\Omega}(u/v)$.

Proof. Set $\mu = \sup_{\partial\Omega}(u/v)$ and $\nu = \sup_{\Omega}(u/v)$. We observe that

$$(5.2) \quad u - \mu v \leq 0 \text{ in } \partial\Omega \quad \text{and} \quad u - \nu v \leq 0 \text{ in } \Omega.$$

We prove (a). Assume that $\nu > 0$ and $\mu < \nu$. Using (5.2), $\sup_{\partial\Omega}(u - \nu v) < 0$ and $\sup_{\Omega}(u - \nu v) = 0$. Since $\Delta_p(\nu v) + \bar{\lambda}(\nu v)^{p-1} \leq 0$, by Remark 5.3, we conclude that there is a point $y \in \Omega$ such that $(u - \nu v)(y) = \sup_{\Omega}(u - \nu v) = 0$, implying that $u(y) > 0$ and

$$\bar{\lambda}(\nu v(y))^{p-1} \leq \lambda u(y)^{p-1} = \lambda(\nu v(y))^{p-1}.$$

We have a contradiction and the assertion holds.

To show (b), use (5.2), $\mu < \nu$ to conclude that $\sup_{\Omega}(u - \mu v) > 0$. Since $\sup_{\partial\Omega}(u - \mu v) = 0$ in $\partial\Omega$, Remark 5.3 implies that there is a point $z \in \Omega$ such that $(u - \mu v)(z) = \sup_{\Omega}(u - \mu v) > 0$ and

$$\lambda u(z)^{p-1} \leq \bar{\lambda}(\mu v(z))^{p-1} < \bar{\lambda}u(z)^{p-1}.$$

We have a contradiction and the assertion holds. \square

Remark 5.5. We extend the result in Remark 5.4(a) to include the case $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}$, that is, $\Delta_p v + \lambda v^{p-1} \leq 0$ in Ω .

Set $m = \inf_{\partial\Omega} v$, $M = \sup_{\Omega} v$ and $v_t = v - tm$, where $0 < t < 1$. By Remark 5.2, $v > m$ and $v_t > (1-t)m > 0$ in Ω . Since $\Delta_p v \leq -\lambda v^{p-1}$, choose $\varepsilon > 0$, small (depending on t), so that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_p v_t + (\lambda + \varepsilon) v_t^{p-1} &\leq v^{p-1} \left[-\lambda + (\lambda + \varepsilon) \left(\frac{v - tm}{v} \right)^{p-1} \right] \\ (5.3) \quad &\leq v^{p-1} \left[\frac{\lambda + \varepsilon}{\lambda} \left(1 - \frac{tm}{M} \right)^{p-1} - 1 \right] \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 5.4(a) holds for $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}$, since $u/v_t \leq \sup_{\partial\Omega} u/v_t$ for any $0 < t < 1$. Moreover, (5.3) leads to the estimates

$$(i) \quad 0 < \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda} \leq \left(\frac{1}{1 - t(m/M)} \right)^{p-1} - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad (ii) \quad 1 < \frac{M}{m} \leq t \left(\frac{(\lambda + \varepsilon)^{1/(p-1)}}{(\lambda + \varepsilon)^{1/(p-1)} - \lambda^{1/(p-1)}} \right). \quad \square$$

Remark 5.6. Remark 5.5 implies the following. Suppose that $\delta > 0$ and $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ solves

$$(5.4) \quad \Delta_p u + \lambda u^{p-1} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \quad u > 0, \text{ and } u = \delta \text{ on } \partial\Omega.$$

For each $0 < t < 1$, there is an $\varepsilon > 0$, depending on $\sup_{\Omega} u$, δ and t , such that $u_t = u - t\delta$ and $\Delta_p u_t + (\lambda + \varepsilon) u_t^{p-1} \leq 0$ in Ω . Next, $\bar{u}_t = u_t/(1-t)$ is a super-solution of (5.4) with λ replaced by $\lambda + \varepsilon$, and $\bar{u}_t = \delta$ on $\partial\Omega$. Also, $v(x) = \delta$ is a sub-solution. Both v and \bar{u}_t attain the boundary data in (5.4) and $v \leq \bar{u}_t$. Remark 5.5 and Perron's method (see [8]) imply there is a $\psi \in C(\bar{\Omega})$, $\psi > 0$, with $\Delta_p \psi + (\lambda + \varepsilon) \psi^{p-1} = 0$ in Ω , and $\psi = \delta$ on $\partial\Omega$. \square

Let $\delta > 0$. We now discuss existence of positive solutions $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ to the problem

$$(5.5) \quad \Delta_p u + \lambda u^{p-1} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \text{ and } u = \delta \text{ in } \partial\Omega.$$

We define

$$(5.6) \quad E_{\Omega} = \{\lambda \geq 0 : \text{problem (5.5) has a positive solution } u\} \text{ and } \lambda_{\Omega} = \sup E_{\Omega}.$$

We show in Remark 5.7 below that $(0, \lambda_{\Omega}) \subset E_{\Omega}$. Let $M_{\lambda} = \sup_{\Omega} u$, where u solves (5.5). Note that $u \geq \delta$. We observe that if $0 < \lambda_{\Omega} < \infty$ (see Remark 5.10) and $0 < \lambda < \lambda_{\Omega}$ then by Remark 5.5(i), for any $0 < t < 1$,

$$(5.7) \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \lambda \left[\left(\frac{1}{1 - t(\delta/M_{\lambda})} \right)^{p-1} - 1 \right] \leq \lambda_{\Omega} - \lambda \quad \text{and} \quad M_{\lambda} \geq \delta \left(\frac{\lambda_{\Omega}^{1/(p-1)}}{\lambda_{\Omega}^{1/(p-1)} - \lambda^{1/(p-1)}} \right).$$

Thus, $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_{\Omega}} M_{\lambda} = \infty$.

Our goal is to show existence for small $\lambda > 0$ and to prove that $\lambda_{\Omega} < \infty$. This would provide the information necessary for Theorem 1.1. Next, we show that (i) if $\lambda \in E_{\Omega}$, $\lambda > 0$, then $[\lambda, \lambda_{\Omega}) \subset F_{\Omega}$, and (ii) the domain monotonicity property of λ_{Ω} .

Remark 5.7. Let E_Ω be as in (5.6). Then $\lambda_\Omega \notin E_\Omega$ and the following hold.

- (i) If $\lambda \in E_\Omega$ then $(0, \lambda') \subset E_\Omega$, for some $\lambda' > \lambda$. Thus, $(0, \lambda_\Omega) \subset E_\Omega$.
- (ii) If $O \subset \Omega$ is a sub-domain then $\lambda_\Omega \leq \lambda_O$.

Proof. If $\lambda_\Omega < \infty$ and $\lambda_\Omega \in E_\Omega$ then, by Remark 5.4, λ_Ω will not be the supremum.

Part (i). Let $u_\lambda \in C(\overline{\Omega})$ solve $\Delta_p u_\lambda + \lambda u_\lambda^{p-1} = 0$ in Ω , $u_\lambda > 0$, and $u_\lambda = \delta$ in $\partial\Omega$. Clearly, $v = \delta$ in $\overline{\Omega}$, is a sub-solution and u_λ is a super-solution of

$$(5.8) \quad \Delta_p w + \mu w^{p-1} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \text{ and } w = \delta \text{ in } \partial\Omega,$$

for any $0 < \mu \leq \lambda$. Since both v and u_λ attain the boundary data and $v \leq u_\lambda$, recalling Remarks 5.4, 5.5 and applying Perron's method, we obtain a positive solution of (5.8) for each $0 < \mu \leq \lambda$. Combining this with Remark 5.6 we see that $(0, \lambda') \subset E_\Omega$ for some $\lambda' > \lambda$. Clearly, $(0, \lambda_\Omega) \subset E_\Omega$.

Part (ii). Assume that $\lambda_O < \infty$ (otherwise we are done) and $\lambda_\Omega > \lambda_O$. By the definition of E_Ω and Part (i), there is a $u \in C(\overline{\Omega})$, $u > 0$, that solves

$$\Delta_p u + \lambda_O u^{p-1} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \text{ and } u = \delta \text{ in } \partial\Omega.$$

If $\lambda < \lambda_O$ then there is a unique positive solution v_λ to

$$\Delta_p v_\lambda + \lambda v_\lambda^{p-1} = 0 \text{ in } O, \text{ and } v_\lambda = \delta \text{ in } \partial O.$$

By Remark 5.1, $u \geq v_\lambda$ on ∂O , and by Remark 5.4, $u \geq v_\lambda$ in O . Since this holds for any $\lambda < \lambda_O$, we apply (5.7)(on O) and let $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_O$ to conclude that u is unbounded. This is a contradiction and the claim holds. \square

We record a consequence of (5.7) and Remark 5.7.

Remark 5.8. Let $h \in C(\partial\Omega)$ with $\inf_{\partial\Omega} h > 0$. Suppose $\lambda > 0$ is such that the problem

$$\Delta_p u + \lambda u^{p-1} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, u = h \text{ in } \partial\Omega,$$

has a positive solution $u \in C(\overline{\Omega})$. Call $E_{\Omega,h}$ the set of all λ 's for which the above has a positive solution. Set $\lambda_{\Omega,h} = \sup E_{\Omega,h}$. We claim that

$$\lambda_{\Omega,h} \leq \lambda_\Omega,$$

where λ_Ω is as in (5.6). We comment that the two are equal and since the proof of equality requires existence we will not address it here, see Theorem 1.1.

Proof. Assume that $\lambda_\Omega < \infty$ and $\lambda_\Omega < \lambda_{\Omega,h}$ (otherwise we are done). Thus, there is a λ_1 with $\lambda_\Omega < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_{\Omega,h}$ and a function $u \in C(\overline{\Omega})$, $u > 0$, so that

$$\Delta_p u + \lambda_1 u^{p-1} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \text{ and } u = h \text{ in } \partial\Omega.$$

By Remark 5.7(i), for any $0 < \lambda < \lambda_\Omega$, there is a function v_λ so that $\Delta_p v_\lambda + \lambda v_\lambda^{p-1} = 0$ in Ω , and $v_\lambda = \delta$, in $\partial\Omega$, where $0 < \delta \leq \inf_{\partial\Omega} h$. By Remark 5.4, $v_\lambda \leq u$ in Ω . Letting $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_\Omega$ and applying (5.7), we arrive at a contradiction. The claim holds. \square

We show existence for the problem in (5.5). We assume that (i) for $2 \leq p \leq n$, Ω satisfies a uniform outer ball condition, and (ii) for $n < p < \infty$, Ω is any domain.

Remark 5.9. (Existence:) Consider the problem of finding a positive solution $u \in C(\overline{\Omega})$ to

$$(5.9) \quad \Delta_p u + \lambda u^{p-1} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \text{ and } u = \delta \text{ on } \partial\Omega.$$

(i) Let $n < p < \infty$ and Ω be any bounded domain. Then there is $\lambda_0 = \lambda_0(p, n, \Omega) > 0$ such that (5.9) has a solution u for any $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$.

(ii) The same holds for $2 \leq p \leq n$, if Ω satisfies a uniform outer ball condition.

Proof. The function $v = \delta$ is a sub-solution of (5.9) for any $\lambda > 0$ and any $2 \leq p < \infty$. We construct super-solutions to (5.9). Define $R = \sup_{x, y \in \partial\Omega} |x - y| = \text{diam}(\Omega)$.

(i) $n < p < \infty$: Fix $y \in \partial\Omega$, $0 < \theta < 1$ and set $r = |x - y|$. For $c > 0$ (to be determined)

$$\alpha = \theta(p - n)/(p - 1) \text{ and } w_y(x) = \delta + cr^\alpha \quad \forall x \in \overline{\Omega}.$$

Using (2.1), calculating in $0 < r \leq R$,

$$\Delta_p w_y = (c\alpha)^{p-1} r^{(\alpha-1)(p-2)+\alpha-2} ((p-1)(\alpha-1) + n-1) = -\frac{(c\alpha)^{p-1}(1-\theta)(p-n)}{r^{p-\alpha(p-1)}}$$

Using the above, we obtain in Ω ,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_p w_y + \lambda w_y^{p-1} &\leq -\frac{(c\alpha)^{p-1}(1-\theta)(p-n)R^{\alpha(p-1)}}{R^p} + \lambda(\delta + cR^\alpha)^{p-1} \\ &= (\delta + cR^\alpha)^{p-1} \left[\lambda - \left(\frac{cR^\alpha}{\delta + cR^\alpha} \right)^{p-1} \left(\frac{(1-\theta)(p-n)\alpha^{p-1}}{R^p} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that if $0 < \lambda < (1-\theta)(p-n)\alpha^{p-1}R^{-p}$ then one can find a value of $c > 0$ such that w_y is a super-solution. Since $w_y(y) = \delta$ and $w_y \geq \delta$ on $\overline{\Omega}$, using Remarks 5.4, 5.5, and applying Perron's method, the problem (5.9) has a positive solution for $\lambda > 0$, small, and E_Ω is non-empty.

(ii) $2 \leq p \leq n$: Let $\rho > 0$ be the optimal radius of the outer ball. Fix $y \in \partial\Omega$ and let $z \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega$ such that $B_\rho(z) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega$ and $y \in \overline{B}_\rho(z) \cap \partial\Omega$. Set $r = |x - z|$ and take, for $c > 0$,

$$\alpha > \max\{0, (n-p)/(p-1)\} \text{ and } w_y(x) = \delta + c(\rho^{-\alpha} - r^{-\alpha}), \quad \rho \leq r \leq R + \rho.$$

Using (2.1),

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_p w_y &= (c\alpha)^{p-1} r^{-(\alpha+1)(p-2)-(\alpha+2)} (n-1 - (\alpha+1)(p-1)) \\ &= \frac{(c\alpha)^{p-1}(n-p-\alpha(p-1))}{r^{\alpha(p-1)+p}} = -\frac{c^{p-1}k}{r^{\alpha(p-1)+p}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $k = k(n, p, \alpha) > 0$. Setting $J = \rho^{-\alpha} - (R + \rho)^{-\alpha}$ and using the above,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_p w_y + \lambda w_y^{p-1} &\leq -\frac{c^{p-1}k}{(\rho + R)^{\alpha(p-1)+p}} + \lambda(\delta + cJ)^{p-1} \\ &= (\delta + cJ)^{p-1} \left[\lambda - \frac{k}{(\rho + R)^{\alpha(p-1)+p}} \left(\frac{c}{\delta + cJ} \right)^{p-1} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Since $c/(\delta + cJ) < 1/J$, one can find a $c > 0$ such that w_y is super-solution if

$$0 < \lambda < \frac{k}{(R + \rho)^p} \left(\frac{\rho^\alpha}{(R + \rho)^\alpha - \rho^\alpha} \right)^{p-1}.$$

Rest of the proof is as in Part (i). \square

Remark 5.10. (Boundedness of λ_Ω) Remark 5.9 shows that $\lambda_\Omega > 0$. We claim that $\lambda_\Omega < \infty$. By Remark 5.7, this will follow if we show that $\lambda_B < \infty$ for any ball B in Ω .

Proof. For ease of presentation, we take the origin $o \in \Omega$ and a ball $B_R(o) \subset \Omega$. Set $r = |x|$ and $\lambda_R = \lambda_{B_R(o)}$.

Suppose that $\lambda_R = \infty$. By (5.6) and Remark 5.7, $(0, \infty) \subset E_{B_R(o)}$. Let $\lambda > 0$ and $\lambda_m = m^p \lambda$, $m = 0, 1, \dots$. For each m , call $\phi_m > 0$ the solution of

$$(5.10) \quad \Delta_p \phi_m + \lambda_m \phi_m^{p-1} = 0 \text{ in } B_R(o), \text{ and } \phi_m = \delta_m \text{ in } \partial B_R(o).$$

Here $\delta_m > 0$ is so chosen that $\phi_m(o) = 1$. Since Δ_p is rotation and reflection invariant, applying Remark 5.5 to reflections about $n - 1$ planes through o , it follows that ϕ_m is radial. Next, using Remark 5.1 in concentric balls, it is clear that ϕ_m is decreasing in r .

By Remarks 5.2 and 5.4, if $\ell < m$ then $1 = \phi_\ell(o)/\phi_m(o) \leq \delta_\ell/\delta_m$ and $0 < \delta_m \leq \delta_{m-1} \leq \dots \leq \delta_1 < 1$.

Next, we scale as follows. For $m = 1, 2, \dots$, set $\forall x \in B_R(o)$, $\psi_m(y) = \phi_m(x)$ where $y = mx$. Thus, $\Delta_p \phi_m = m^p \Delta_p \psi_m$ and recalling $\lambda_m = m^p \lambda$, we get

$$\Delta_p \psi_m + \lambda \psi_m^p = 0 \text{ in } B_{mR}(o), \psi_m(o) = 1 \text{ and } \psi_m(mR) = \delta_m.$$

Applying Remark 5.5 in $B_{\ell R}(o)$, $\ell = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1$,

$$1 = \frac{\psi_\ell(o)}{\psi_m(o)} \leq \frac{\psi_\ell(r)}{\psi_m(r)} \leq \frac{\delta_\ell}{\psi_m(\ell R)} \text{ and } 1 \leq \frac{\psi_m(r)}{\psi_\ell(r)} \leq \frac{\psi_m(\ell R)}{\delta_\ell}.$$

It is clear that $\psi_\ell(r) = \psi_m(r)$, $0 \leq r \leq \ell R$, and $\delta_\ell = \psi_m(\ell R)$. For each $\ell = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1$, ψ_m extends ψ_ℓ to $B_{mR}(o)$, and in particular, extends ψ_1 (defined on $B_R(o)$) to all $B_{mR}(o)$.

Thus, for any $r > 0$ we define $\psi_1(r) = \psi_m(r)$, for any m such that $mR > r$, thus extending ψ_1 to \mathbb{R}^n . Also, ψ_1 is decreasing and $\psi_1(mR) = \delta_m$, $\forall m = 1, 2, \dots$.

We claim that $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \delta_m = 0$. For $1 \leq \ell \leq m$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$, we calculate (see (5.10)),

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_p \phi_m^\alpha + \lambda_\ell \phi_m^{\alpha(p-1)} &= \alpha^{p-1} \operatorname{div} \left(\phi_m^{(\alpha-1)(p-1)} |D\phi_m|^{p-2} \phi_m \right) + \lambda_\ell \phi_m^{\alpha(p-1)} \\ &= \alpha^{p-1} \left(\phi_m^{(\alpha-1)(p-1)} \Delta_p \phi_m + (\alpha-1)(p-1) \phi_m^{\alpha(p-1)-p} |D\phi_m|^p \right) + \lambda_\ell \phi_m^{\alpha(p-1)} \\ &\leq -\alpha^{p-1} \lambda_m \phi_m^{\alpha(p-1)} + \lambda_\ell \phi_m^{\alpha(p-1)} = (\lambda_\ell - \alpha^{p-1} \lambda_m) \phi_m^{\alpha(p-1)} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

if $\alpha = (\lambda_\ell/\lambda_m)^{1/(p-1)} = (\ell/m)^{p/(p-1)}$. Thus, ϕ_m^α is a super-solution and Remark 5.5 shows that $1 = \phi_\ell(o)/\phi_m^\alpha(o) \leq \delta_\ell/\delta_m^\alpha$. Using the value of α , we have $(\delta_m)^{(1/m)^{p/(p-1)}} \leq (\delta_\ell)^{(1/\ell)^{p/(p-1)}}$, $\forall \ell = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1$. Hence,

$$(5.11) \quad \delta_m \leq \delta_1^{m^{p/(p-1)}}.$$

Since $\delta_1 < 1$ (see Remark 5.2 and (5.10)), $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \psi_1(mR) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \delta_m = 0$ and $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \psi_1(r) = 0$.

We now obtain lower bounds for ψ_1 . Note that $\psi_1(o) = 1$, ψ_1 is decreasing and $\psi_1(\ell R) = \delta_\ell$, $\forall \ell = 1, 2, \dots$ (see above). For any $m = 2, 3, \dots$, define in $R \leq r \leq 2mR$,

$$f_m(r) = \delta_1 - (\delta_1 - \delta_{2m})(r^\beta - R^\beta)/((2mR)^\beta - R^\beta), \quad \text{where } \beta = \frac{p-n}{p-1}, \quad p \neq n,$$

$$f_m(r) = \delta_1 - (\delta_1 - \delta_{2m})\log(r/R)/\log(2m), \quad p = n.$$

Then $f_m(R) = \delta_1$, $f_m(2mR) = \delta_{2m}$, $f_m > 0$ and $\Delta_p f_m = 0$, in $B_{2mR}(o) \setminus B_R(o)$. Thus, $\Delta_p f_m + \lambda f_m^{p-1} \geq 0$ in $B_{2mR}(o) \setminus B_R(o)$. By Remark 5.5, $f_m \leq \psi_1$ in $B_{2mR}(o) \setminus B_R(o)$. Taking $r = mR$, we get, for large m ,

$$(i) \quad f_m(mR) \geq \delta_1(1 - 2^{-\beta}), \quad p > n, \quad (ii) \quad f_m(mR) \geq \delta_1(1 - 2^{-\beta})/m^{-\beta}, \quad 2 \leq p < n,$$

$$(iii) \quad f_m(mR) \geq \delta_1 \log 2 / \log(2m), \quad p = n.$$

Since $\delta_m = \psi_1(mR) \geq f_m(mR)$, the above and (5.11) lead to a contradiction. Thus, the claim holds and $\lambda_R < \infty$ and $0 < \lambda_\Omega < \infty$. \square

Remark 5.11. (Scaling property) Let $\lambda_R = \lambda_{B_R(o)}$. We claim that $\lambda_R R^p = k$, for any $R > 0$, where $k = k(p, n) > 0$. Let $R_1 > 0$, $R_2 > 0$ and $0 < \lambda < \lambda_{R_1}$. Suppose that $\phi > 0$ solves $\Delta_p \phi + \lambda \phi^{p-1} = 0$, in $B_{R_1}(o)$, with $\phi_1 = \delta$ on $\partial B_{R_1}(o)$. Set $\psi(y) = \phi(x)$ where $y = R_2 x / R_1$. Then $\Delta_p \psi + \lambda(R_1/R_2)^p \psi^{p-1} = 0$ in $B_{R_2}(o)$, and $\psi = \delta$ on $\partial B_{R_2}(o)$. Clearly, $\lambda_{R_1} R_1^p \leq \lambda_{R_2} R_2^p$. Replacing R_1 by R_2 shows equality. \square

Remark 5.12. (Eigenfunction) The problem $\Delta_p u + \lambda_R u^{p-1} = 0$ in $B_R(o)$ and $u = 0$ on $\partial B_R(o)$, has a positive solution u , a first eigenfunction, that is radial and decreasing.

Proof. Fix $0 < \lambda < \lambda_R$. By Remark 5.11, let \bar{R} be such that $\bar{R}^p \lambda = \lambda_R R^p$. Then $\bar{R} > R$.

For each $k = 1, 2, \dots$, let (i) $0 < \lambda < \lambda_k < \lambda_R$ be such that $\lambda_k \downarrow \lambda$, (ii) $R_k = (\lambda/\lambda_k)^{1/p} \bar{R}$, and (iii) a unique function $u_k > 0$ and $\delta_k > 0$ such that (see Remark 5.7)

$$(5.12) \quad \Delta_p u_k + \lambda u_k^{p-1} = 0 \quad \text{in } B_{R_k}(o), \quad u_k(o) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad u_k = \delta_k \quad \text{on } \partial B_{R_k}(o).$$

As seen in Remark 5.10, u_k is radial and decreasing. Also, $R_k < \bar{R}$, for each k , and $R_k \uparrow \bar{R}$. Let $1 \leq \ell < k$. Applying Remark 5.5, we obtain $1 \leq v_\ell(r)/v_k(r) \leq \delta_\ell/v_k(R_\ell)$ and $1 \leq v_k(r)/v_\ell(r) \leq v_k(R_\ell)/\delta_\ell$ in $\overline{B_{R_\ell}(o)}$. Thus, $v_k(R_\ell) = \delta_\ell$, $v_k(r) = v_\ell(r)$ and v_k extends v_ℓ to $B_{R_k}(o)$.

For any $x \in B_{\bar{R}}(o)$, define $v(x) = v(r) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} v_k(r)$. It clear that $v(x) = v_k(x)$ for any k such that $|x| < R_k$. Also, $v(R_k) = \delta_k$. Since every v_k is decreasing in r , $v(r)$ is decreasing in r and solves

$$\Delta_p v + \lambda v^{p-1} = 0 \quad \text{in } B_{\bar{R}}(o), \quad v > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad v(o) = 1.$$

Define $v(\bar{R}) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \bar{R}} v(r)$. Thus, $v \in C(\overline{B_{\bar{R}}(o)})$. Since $\lambda = \lambda_{\bar{R}}$, we have $v(\bar{R}) = 0$, otherwise, by Remark 5.6, $\lambda_{\bar{R}} > \lambda$. Using scaling, we get existence of a radial eigenfunction on $B_R(o)$. \square

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